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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1925

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WEEK DAYS

Stations	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	6.50	10.50	11.00	1.15	1.25	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.50	7.00	10.50	11.00	1.25	1.35	7.19
Shatin	Dep. 7.00	7.10	10.50	11.00	1.35	1.45	7.29
Tai Po	Dep. 7.10	7.20	10.50	11.00	1.45	1.55	7.39
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.20	7.30	10.50	11.00	1.55	2.05	7.49
Fanning	Dep. 7.30	7.40	10.50	11.00	2.05	2.15	7.59
Shung Shui	Dep. 7.40	7.50	10.50	11.00	2.15	2.25	8.09
Shum Chun	Dep. 7.50	8.00	10.50	11.00	2.25	2.35	8.19

Stations	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun	Dep. 8.10	8.20	10.50	11.00	3.00	3.10	8.08
Shung Shui	Dep. 8.20	8.30	10.50	11.00	3.10	3.20	8.18
Fanning	Dep. 8.30	8.40	10.50	11.00	3.20	3.30	8.28
Tai Po Market	Dep. 8.40	8.50	10.50	11.00	3.30	3.40	8.38
Tai Po	Dep. 8.50	9.00	10.50	11.00	3.40	3.50	8.48
Shatin	Dep. 9.00	9.10	10.50	11.00	3.50	4.00	8.58
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 9.10	9.20	10.50	11.00	4.00	4.10	9.08
Kowloon	Dep. 9.20	9.30	10.50	11.00	4.10	4.20	9.18

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	6.50	10.50	11.00	2.25	2.35	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.50	7.00	10.50	11.00	2.35	2.45	7.19
Shatin	Dep. 7.00	7.10	10.50	11.00	2.45	2.55	7.29
Tai Po	Dep. 7.10	7.20	10.50	11.00	2.55	3.05	7.39
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.20	7.30	10.50	11.00	3.05	3.15	7.49
Fanning	Dep. 7.30	7.40	10.50	11.00	3.15	3.25	7.59
Shung Shui	Dep. 7.40	7.50	10.50	11.00	3.25	3.35	8.09
Shum Chun	Dep. 7.50	8.00	10.50	11.00	3.35	3.45	8.19

Stations	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun	Dep. 8.10	8.20	10.50	11.00	3.00	3.10	8.08
Shung Shui	Dep. 8.20	8.30	10.50	11.00	3.10	3.20	8.18
Fanning	Dep. 8.30	8.40	10.50	11.00	3.20	3.30	8.28
Tai Po Market	Dep. 8.40	8.50	10.50	11.00	3.30	3.40	8.38
Tai Po	Dep. 8.50	9.00	10.50	11.00	3.40	3.50	8.48
Shatin	Dep. 9.00	9.10	10.50	11.00	3.50	4.00	8.58
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 9.10	9.20	10.50	11.00	4.00	4.10	9.08
Kowloon	Dep. 9.20	9.30	10.50	11.00	4.10	4.20	9.18

Stations	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep. 7.45	7.55	11.20	11.30	2.55	3.05	8.00
Shatin	Dep. 7.55	8.05	11.20	11.30	3.05	3.15	8.10

Stations	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep. 7.45	7.55	11.20	11.30	2.55	3.05	8.00
Shatin	Dep. 7.55	8.05	11.20	11.30	3.05	3.15	8.10

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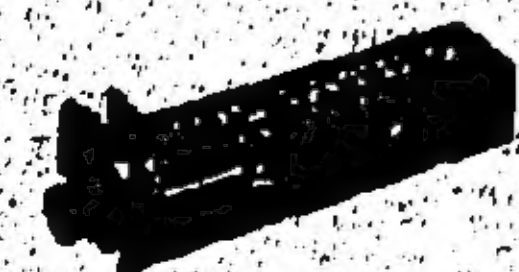
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"APPROVED PATRIOTISM."

CHINESE STUDENTS' MEETING IN ENGLAND.

FORMER HONGKONG CLERGYMAN SPEAKS.

Writing to his paper on Thursday August 20th, the London correspondent of the N.C. Daily News stated:—

The Annual Conference of Chinese Students in Great Britain and Ireland, which is a Conjoint Conference of the Central Union of Chinese Students' Christian Union in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Overseas Chinese Society, is being held this week at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, the same place as in the two previous years. Fifty Students, and in addition their friends, are assembled.

Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, the Acting Chinese Minister, opened the Conference on Monday reminding them that he told them at the Annual Students' Dinner last winter that he would be going home soon. This summer he was going to Geneva to attend the League of Nations. "What I am going to speak about said Mr. Chu is the biggest question China has ever put forward to the foreign Powers. Are you not aware that the Chinese Government has recently addressed Notes to the Foreign Powers on the question of revising the Treaty relations. I think we all agree that we Chinese will be able to work out our own salvation and that we do not need outside help which may be misguided into intervention. But I have noticed some statements made on China by a diplomat of another country. Let me quote him: 'We are all determined to help China, but China must enable us to do so.' I think such a statement treats China like a child."

"I would advise you to pursue your studies without being interfered with by any impulse. Do not form a rash judgment on any event which you cannot see clearly from the Overseas distance. Several English speakers have been invited to address the Conference. Undoubtedly the one who has commended himself most surely has been Mr. Harry T. Silcock, Secretary of the Friends' Foreign Mission and late Vice-President of the Chengtu University, Szechuan. Not so much, perhaps, has this been, for his matter, as for his manner. The gathering felt that on his plea for an understanding between the two nations and for an immediate and sympathetic investigation of the recent happenings he has on behalf of a large number in Great Britain shown an appreciation of their point of view, while, at the same time, they have understood through him something more of the British point of view."

With courtesy and interest also did the students listen to the address given to them by Mr. Archibald Rose, late Commercial Attaché at Peking and a Director of the British-American Tobacco Company. He put forward excellently the point of view of the business man engaged in modern industry in China in regard to efficiency, development through cheap capital and the bringing of one-time luxuries as well as necessities within the reach of all. Nevertheless it was evident that he did not succeed in converting to his point of view his hearers that these forms of modern progress had been entirely for the good of their country. It was easy, he said, to put one's finger on the things Britain had done wrong, but he asked his Chinese audience to try and find the balance between what he thought were the small mistakes and big achievements. He believed that by providing technical assistance and cheap capital the West had very materially benefited China.

"The present boycott is hurting investors," he said, "but the suffering is small compared with the injury to the Chinese nation. I also think very strongly that the Treaty should be revised"—a statement which was received with great applause. Progress, however, is not eschewed, as a lively debate on the retention of old Chinese Customs showed. The opposition was led by Mr. G. Y. Oon, and seconded by Miss B. H. Lim, the first Chinese law student to study in London. As the latter pointed out, England is the result of the mixing of many European nations and their customs. Why should not China benefit from the best other people had to offer her? As a result of the debate the supporters of change won by one vote, their plea being for the "Chinization" as they termed it, of the best in Western customs.

"The Europeans were in a wrong psychological state of mind to meet the ancient civilization when they first attempted to open up China 500 years ago," said the Rev. H. J. Lee, late of Hongkong and now of Lady Margaret Hall, Cambridge at the morning's Session. "They were like a pack of school boys flushed with success and thought they could do what they liked." These were the beginning of the misunderstandings between China and the West. Another thing is that China stands for homogeneity and the West for diversity. These are some of the reasons why we do not see things from the same point of view. When we can appreciate the other's viewpoint then we can begin to learn. In answer to a question regarding the Opium wars of the last century, Mr. Lee said he had no word of justification to offer for Britain's action.

LABOUR UNION RAIDED.

SHANGHAI POLICE DISCOVER A PROPAGANDA CENTRE.

What is regarded in official circles as one of the most important discoveries in recent weeks in connection with the activities of agitators and strike promoters was made in Shanghai, on August 11th by police of the Wayside Station under Detective Inspector J. W. Prince when the headquarters of the propaganda department of the Shanghai General Labour Union were raided and, in addition, to thousands of inflammatory pamphlets being seized, printing presses for the production of such pamphlets, handbills and posters were confiscated by the police.

The unearthing of this hotbed of anti-foreignism, and industrial unrest is considered one of the most beneficial discoveries of the whole strike period. The police of the International Settlement have been strangely baffled in their efforts to combat this evil and pernicious literary warfare of the communistically-inclined strike-leaders.

Almost unceasingly reports have been filed at C.I.D. headquarters of bill-distributors, poster-coolies and similarly occupied servants of the agitation department having been arrested, charged and usually convicted for broadcasting the objectionable literature but, however much the police sought, they could not secure information as to the source of the stuff.

THE SOURCE REVEALED.

The revelation of the spring from which this persistent stream of scripture and caricature poured came about in an unusual manner.

On the morning of August 11th, a riot occurred in the Wayside district when a mob of between forty and fifty hoodlums armed with axes and such-like weapons attacked employees of the Hong Fong Cotton Mill with a view to intimidating them. Those who attacked the mill workers were paid agitators of the General Labour Union, sent by request to carry out the assault.

According to the story of Inspector Prince, who appeared against two of the offenders on August 12th, information had been received by certain employees of the Hong Fong Mill that work was to be resumed the following day and a number of them proceeded to their quarters to see the No. 2 foreman to arrange for the resumption of work.

When almost within hail of their quarters they were set upon by the armed men and severely beaten and later taken towards the General Labour Union's No. 1 Branch office in Thorburn Road.

"INSPECTOR OF UNIONS."

On the way two of the prisoners escaped and were pursued for a considerable distance, the police arriving upon the scene while the pursuit was in progress. Two of the pursuers were arrested. On one of the arrested men a badge was found. He said that he was employed by the General Labour Union branch office as an inspector of unions.

Questioned further he said that his presence where the police arrested him was due to instructions received from the Union officials who ordered him to go to Wah Shing Road. But he refused to state either why he had been sent there or why he had been pursuing the fleeing mill-workers. He, however, wrote a statement at the Police-station which showed that he was employed by the Union.

After further inquiries the prisoner agreed to conduct witnesses to a place of interest to them and led Inspector Prince to a small office used by the employees of the New Engineering Works, off Janssen Road.

In this office witness found a most interesting document, a piece of paper on which was written a request as follows:—"Please send 40 men to Hong Fong Labour Union as soon as possible" (signed). This was sent by the Hong Fong Cotton Mill Workers' Union. The 40 men were obviously required to upset the arrangements of the workers about to return to work.

PRINTING-PRESS FOUND.

The man who led the police to this office also directed the police to Nos. 934 and 942A Thorburn Road where the big surprise "awaited" them. These houses stand back to back, closely adjoining and were in double use by the General Labour Union.

In an upstairs room, which was deserted the police found printing-presses and many large bundles of inflammatory pamphlets.

"We have found copies of this paper in the Settlement during the strike," said witness, "but we could never find the source of them. This place, which was a branch of the General Labour Union, was the source. The occupants of the place, decamped before we arrived and seeing the place deserted, the police took charge."

Copies of illustrated pamphlets and samples of the offending handbills seized were submitted to the Court.

Witness said that it had been the practice of the head office of the General Labour Union to draw up the style of pamphlet required and send an order to the Thorburn Road branch to print as many as were required.

On the ground that these papers had been put into circulation and were likely to cause a breach of the peace, the police asked that the premises be sealed and all property within be seized.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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This news is contained in the "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS," which is the best medium for keeping them adequately posted in the current events in Hongkong and China.

The prospects of General Chan Kwing Ming, to whom the former leaders of the Kuomintang are reported to have pledged their support, the situation at Swatow, where the first steps have been taken towards the overthrow of the Bolsheviks in the South, together with the latest authentic news from the North, and full reports of the various activities, social, sporting, and commercial of Hongkong, all go to make this week's issue of the "WEEKLY" a singularly interesting and valuable one.

32 Pages—Price 30-Cents.

On Sale by all Regular Newsboys.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON v. EAST SURREYS.

The Kowloon F.C. with a scratch team played "B" Company, the 1st East Surrey Regiment, at Kowloon on Thursday evening and won by three goals to two. The game was a keen one.

GARRISON SPORT.

HOCKEY LEAGUE.

It has been decided to run this league as a knock-out competition, to be played about the middle of February. Entries will be called for at the end of January.

SWIMMING GALA.

In connection with the Garrison Swimming Gala, it has been decided to reduce the distance of the Army Girls Handicap Race to 60 yards, free style.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

Matches arranged in the Garrison Tennis League for next week are as under:—Monday: R.E. "B" v. R.A.O.C.; Tuesday: "D" Co., East Surrey Regt. v. H.Q. Wing, East Surrey Regt.; Wednesday: R.E. "A" v. Small Units; Thursday: R.A.M.C. v. R.A.S.C.; Friday: "B" Co., East Surrey Regt. v. "A" Co., East Surrey Regt. Play will commence each day at 4 p.m.

WARRANT ISSUED.

Mr. Maitland, who appeared on behalf of the police in the Mixed Court on August 12th, asked for a warrant for four people who had been in charge of the Union building and whose names were known.

From the statement of the arrested man it became quite clear to the police that the premises were used for agitation purposes. The names of those people for whom a warrant was applied were found written on the walls of the offices which were raided.

The Court ordered the two houses to be sealed and a warrant to be issued for the four named Union officials.

DESTITUTE RUSSIAN.

TO BE SENT OUT OF THE COLONY.

A Russian, named Ramon Soolomkin, was charged before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with being destitute and having no visible means of subsistence.

Defendant stated that he hoped soon to have employment with a local company. He had just returned from Macao where he had tried to get employment at the Netherlands Harbour Works, but his venture had been fruitless. He stated further that he came to Hongkong from Shanghai to which place he had gone from Swatow on being told that there was plenty of employment there. A number of Russians had also gone there from Tientsin. At first employment was given them, but when the Chinese crews returned to the ships, they were no longer needed. In conclusion defendant said that there were a large number of Russians unemployed at the present time in Shanghai.

Sergeant Elston said that defendant might not be allowed to enter any of the other coastal towns in China.

His Worship said that though this appeared to be an exceptional case, he had decided to send the man to the house of detention until arrangements could be made for sending him out of the Colony.

CENTURY-MAKERS.

Hobbs, W. G. Grace, and Hayward are the only cricketers who have made more than 100 centuries. The following is a list of players who scored sixty 100's and over in first-class cricket:

Period.	Centuries.
1905-1925.—J. B. Hobbs	127
1904-1904.—W. G. Grace	126
1903-1914.—T. Hayward	101
1905-1923.—C. B. Fry	94
1905-1923.—J. T. Tyldesley	86
1906-1925.—C. P. Mead	84
1901-1904.—R. Abel	74
1903-1920.—K. S. Ranjitsinhji	72
1895-1920.—D. Denton	69
18 4-1925.—W. G. Quails	68
1896-1925.—P. Perrin	65
1906-1925.—F. E. Woolley	63
1894-1920.—P. F. Warner	63
1900-1925.—J. W. Hearne	61
1906-1925.—E. Hendren	61
1892-1920.—G. W. Hirst	60
A. Shrewsbury scored fifty-nine centuries, and W. Rhodes, J. Seymour, and H. T. Hardings have each made more than fifty 100's.	

IMPROVEMENT IN SWATOW SITUATION.

LABOUR UNION BUILDING VACATED.

HOPE THAT ALL "REDS" WILL BE DRIVEN FROM THE DISTRICT BY TO-MORROW.

Private telegrams reaching Hongkong yesterday confirmed the news already published that the Reds had evacuated Swatow.

A message to one firm announced that the political situation was rapidly improving and that it was hoped all the "Reds" would be driven from the neighbourhood by to-morrow.

The buildings which were formerly occupied by the Labour Unions have been vacated.

The prospects of the opposing military factions are discussed in our leading article. The *Canton Gazette* has no doubt at all concerning the issue and sums up the position in an amusing way.

When the generals of Chan Kwing Ming, it says, heard that Tuan Chi Jui had promised to support them and that Wu Pei Fu was willing to use his influence to supply them with 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition, they were greatly tempted and began to plan to re-attack Canton.

"They are so stupidly blind," is the paper's comment, "that they don't know when they have had enough. They seem to like punishment and they will get it in the neck this time."

AN ETHEREAL DREAM.

The *Gazette* continues:—
"The total of Chan Kwing Ming's troops is not more than 18,000. When

they heard that the Nationalist Government had suppressed all the rebel troops, they began to lose heart once again. It is reported that at present two-thirds of the officers of Chan have run away owing to lack of food and ammunition. Because of the conflict between Lam Fu and Hung Chao Lin, they are not able to co-operate with each other. During the fight between the Kuomintang soldiers and the troops of Hung Chao Lin at Tungkiang last Spring, Lam Fu refused to aid Hung Chao Lin's defeated troops. Li Yue Fo, a well-known general of Chan Kwing Ming's army and a rival of Hung Chao Lin, is now resting his poor self in Hongkong.

In view of the above state of affairs, the re-attacking of Canton by generals of Chan Kwing Ming again becomes an ethereal dream. Natives of Tungkiang under the terrible oppression of Chan Kwing Ming's lawless soldiers have many times urged the Nationalist Government to send Kuomintang soldiers to rescue them."

General Hung Chao Lin and Lam Fu are now reported to be in Chao Chu Fu and Swatow. It is reported that General Chan Kwing Ming has no intention of launching an attack against Canton at present. The project may even be, as suggested, "an ethereal dream." But the *Gazette* says nothing about Swatow.

LARGE GUN-BOAT FOR THE SOUTH.

PEKING'S AID TO THE ANTI-REDS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

By consent of Chief Executive Tuan Chi Jui of the Peking Government, a Chinese gunboat of the larger type will be assigned to the military command of the eight circuits in South-western Kwangtung, where General Tang Puh Yun is the general commanding. With a large gunboat at his service, it is expected that he will be able to render greater aid to the many militarists who are now starting a campaign to oust the present Kuomintang régime from Canton.

A DOUBTFUL SUPPORTER.

Chinese press reports state that General Hsiang Heh Wu, who recently arrived in Northern Kwangtung with irregular troops on the invitation of the Bolsheviks, is only a lukewarm adherent of the Reds and may desert his new masters, whose position in Canton is regarded as "shaky."

WU HON MAN.

Ex-Governor Wu Hon Man, although released from military custody, is under constant surveillance, and will be closely watched until his departure from Canton. It is stated in some quarters that he will be exiled to Russia.

VERY MUCH ALIVE.

General Chiang Kai Shek, commander-in-chief of the Red Army in Canton, is very alive, despite rumours to the contrary. At the dinner which the Bolsheviks gave to the Canton merchants on September 14th, his speech was the longest of the evening.

CAPITAL TAX.

The Commissioner of Finance of the Kuomintang Government in Canton has again wired the magistrates of the different districts under Red rule to expedite the enforcement of the "capital tax" on all persons possessing a property worth \$500 or more, the rate being one per cent.

WUWOW.

Reports from Wuchow state that the Bolsheviks there are making the joining of a labour union by all workers compulsory. An order by the Federation of Labour of Wuchow says that employers shall not employ a non-union worker.

ADVICE FROM PEKING.

EARLY TERMINATION OF THE BOYCOTT DESIRED.

INFLUENTIAL BODIES AT WORK.

[BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

In order that the forthcoming Tariff and other conferences in North China may not be prejudiced, leading Cantonese in Peking and Shanghai, Admiral Tsai Ting Kan, ex-Premier Tang Shao Yi, and others have, through their friends arriving at Canton and Hongkong, been strongly advising the early termination of the trade boycott.

DELEGATES FROM HONGKONG.

Hongkong Chinese, through the 24 leading trade guilds, have decided to send a delegation to Canton to negotiate with the workers strike committee regarding the resumption of Canton-Hongkong trade and communication, but the Hongkong delegation will not leave for Canton until the arrival of the reply from Canton workers.

FOREIGN FIRMS IN CANTON.

As stated in the *Daily Press* recently Japanese firms in the native section of Canton have re-opened their businesses. Owners of modern buildings along the West Bund are now receiving many offers from other foreign firms and agencies who wish to engage rooms there, some intimating that they will maintain a city office on the Bund, although they may eventually re-open their establishments on Shameen.

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAMEEN.

In addition to the Customs launch which goes to Shameen regularly to facilitate the work of the foreign staff, there are now motor-boats operated by Americans which call at Shameen, Fong-tsun, Peak Hok Tung, and Tungshan several times a day. The Canton Christian College launch is also running and calls at Shameen almost daily.

HAUL OF ARMS.

SEIZED ON S.S. "AMAKUSA MARU."

Revenue Officers were responsible for the finding of a large quantity of arms on the s.s. *Amakusa Maru* on which a search was conducted on Thursday. The vessel had come from Swatow.

The haul included 31 Luger pistols, five Smith and Wesson revolvers, 77 automatics and 17,000 rounds of ammunition.

PROPERTY SALE.

EXCELLENT PRICES REALISED.

At the present time one hardly expects to see very good prices realised at property sales, but this did actually occur at an auction of property conducted by the Auctioneering and Broking Co., at their sales room yesterday afternoon. Two properties were offered by order of the mortgagee and both were disposed of to one purchaser after the upset price had been raised in each case by \$20,000.

The first lot offered was the very valuable leasehold property known as the remaining portion of Section M of Marine Lot 414 together with No. 1A and No. 1B, Eastern Street. The property, which contains an area of 1,832 square feet or thereabouts and is held under a Crown Lease for the term of 999 years, has a Crown Rent of \$37.60 per annum.

This lot was put up at an upset price of \$30,000 and by \$500 bids was advanced to \$32,000, at which figure it was knocked down to Mr. Li Chan Shi.

The second lot offered was a leasehold property known as Section R of Marine Lot 414 together with the buildings thereon known as Nos. 133 and 134, Connaught Road West. It contains an area of 3,177 square feet or thereabouts and is held under the same Crown Lease as Lot 1. The Crown Rent, payable per annum, is \$58.47.

The upset price for this property was \$60,000. From this figure it was advanced by two bids of \$1,000 followed by a \$500 bid, after which it was further advanced by bids of \$1,000 to the sum of \$60,000, at which figure it was knocked down to the same purchaser, Mr. Li Chan Shi.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon there was to have been a sale of leasehold property situated at Nos. 143 and 145, Queen's Road Central, by order of the mortgagee. This sale, however, did not take place, being postponed until Friday, October 2nd.

THE "WAH SHAN."

TO BECOME A CHINESE NAVAL TRANSPORT.

News reached here yesterday that the s.s. *Wah Shan*, the steamer which was recently captured while on her way from Kwang Chow Wan to Hongkong with a cargo of livestock, is to be converted into a naval transport vessel by the Canton authorities.

The *Wah Shan*, it will be recalled, was handed over to the Government, following her seizure, by the order of the Canton authorities, on the pretext that she had military officers on board at the time she was seized and also that political documents were found on the vessel.

The decision to transfer the vessel to the Canton Navy was made at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Government and at this meeting it was pointed out that the *Wah Shan* was strongly built of steel and was capable of maintaining a good speed.

The *Wah Shan* is a small coasting steamer of about 300 tons, and her local agents are Messrs. Sui Lee. She was employed on the run between Hongkong, Macao and Kwang Chow Wan.

FIREWOOD SUPPLIES.

CHINESE DEALERS IMPORTING FROM SINGAPORE.

It is highly probable that the Government's depot at Wanchai for the selling of firewood will be closed soon, since the Chinese vendors have a sufficient stock in hand now. Since the closing of the West River districts whence supplies came in pre-strike days, the Colony's supplies have been brought from Singapore, and the Government were the first to approach this source of supply. The Chinese firewood dealers have also recently got supplies from Singapore, and the price has been lowered. The Government took over the control so that there would be a fair division amongst buyers, and to stop profiteering.

Another event, which has relieved the firewood situation occurred during the last few days. Two lighters owned by a Hongkong firm were at the beginning of the strike loading firewood at Kau Kong on the West River. They failed to get away until a week or so ago and arrived in Hongkong with their cargo, which was particularly large. It was sufficient to last the Colony for at least a fortnight. The West River wood is better than the Singapore produce, but there is no doubt that had the Government not taken up the matter of importing supplies there would have been a complete stoppage.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

MATE'S TICKET SUSPENDED FOR TWO YEARS.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at the Harbour Office yesterday for the purpose of enquiring into a charge of misconduct brought against Mr. Percy Rorer Harris, second mate of the British s.s. *Pheumpen*.

The Court were Lieut.-Commander G. F. Ho, R.N., Harbour Master (President), Lieut.-Commander C. R. Harvey, R.N. (Supt. of Naval Chart Depot), Mr. R. Hill (master of the s.s. *Achilles*), Mr. F. C. Gambrill (master of the s.s. *Changte*), and Mr. J. G. Smith (master of the s.s. *Tong Tong*).

The Court was opened by the reading of the charge against Mr. Harris as entered in the log book on August 19th, the extract from which stated that Mr. Harris was found asleep in the chart house of the *Pheumpen* at 3.30 a.m. on August 19th, while acting as officer of the watch and that his sleep was caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquor.

Mr. Arthur Walter Hall (master of the *Pheumpen*) said that on August 19th at 1 a.m. he went on to the bridge. The ship was then about thirty miles north of Varella. Mr. Harris was on duty as officer of the watch, and witness told him to let him (witness) know when Varella was on a four point bearing. Witness then left the bridge and went to his cabin. Witness went up to the bridge again at 1.45 a.m. when Varella was on the bearing and told Mr. Harris to let him know when Varella was on the beam. About 3.20 witness woke up and Varella was then past the bearing (past the beam). Witness wondered why no one had called him and went up the starboard side of the bridge, where he found neither the quartermaster nor the officer of the watch. Just as witness came around to the side of the chart house, the quartermaster came rushing out of the chart room. Entering the chart room, witness found the second mate asleep on the settee. He decided not to wake him until he had a witness. Witness went down and summoned the Chief Engineer to the bridge and woke Mr. Harris in the presence of the Chief Engineer. Mr. Harris seemed dazed and did not say anything.

The President: You have produced no evidence apart from the log entry to show that this was due to alcoholic liquor?

Witness: No, I was only making a bare statement.

The President: Mr. Harris, have you any questions to ask the witness?

Mr. Harris: No, sir, I don't think so.

Mr. A. Y. Forsyth (Chief Engineer of the *Pheumpen*) said that on August 19th, about 3.30 a.m., he was called to the chart room by the captain of the vessel. He saw Mr. Harris asleep on the settee. The captain woke Mr. Harris in his presence and ordered Mr. Harris to his room. The captain sent for Mr. Harris the same morning at 9 o'clock and read out the entry that he had made in the log regarding the matter. Witness signed that report as being correct.

Mr. Harris had no questions to ask this witness.

Mr. Harris elected to go into the witness-box and give evidence on his own behalf. He said he was second mate of the s.s. *Pheumpen* and he was very very sorry that this had happened. He had been suffering from a form of dysentery and it had left him weak. He had been without food or sleep for two days or so. He admitted the offence and said that about 3.15 on the morning of August 19th he went and lay down in the chart room as he was feeling overcome with weariness and weakness and went to sleep.

The President: On the night in question, previous to 3.15, did you receive orders from the master to call him when Varella got about?—Yes, sir.

The President: When the master was previously on the bridge did you complain about feeling ill?—No, sir.

The President: Have you any witness to call?—No, sir.

The Court then adjourned to consider its finding, resuming again after about twenty minutes' absence.

The President announced that the finding of the Court was that "Mr. Harris, second mate of the British s.s. *Pheumpen*, was found asleep when performing the duties of officer of the watch on August 19th, when the ship was under way on the high seas. The Court, therefore, adjudged that his certificate of competency as first mate should be suspended for two years."

BRITISH CARPETS ARE THE BEST.

NEW DELIVERIES FROM BRITISH LOOMS JUST TO HAND. THEY COMPRISE ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN

SEAMLESS AXMINSTER AND WILTON SQUARES

AND IN COLOURINGS TO TONE WITH ANY SCHEME IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

9-0 x 9-0	13-6 x 10-6
10-6 x 9-0	12-0 x 10-6
12-0 x 9-0	13-6 x 11-3
10-6 x 11-3	15-0 x 12-0
18-0 x 12-0	

AXMINSTER BODY CARPET WHICH CAN BE MADE UP ANY SIZE

ALSO

PLAIN SAXONY CARPET IN EIGHT DIFFERENT SHADES. STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, ETC. PRICES ARE LOWEST POSSIBLE.

BUY BRITISH GOODS.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SUIT YOUR CLOTHES TO THE CLIMATE.

STOCKINGS FOR MEN

From \$1 A Pair

WIDE RANGE OF VARIETIES.

WING ON CO., LTD.

COLUMBIA NEW PROGRESS RECORDS

By VIVIAN FOSTER (VICAR OF MIRTH).

2587—THE PARSON AT THE SEWING PARTY
3218—THE PARSON ADDRESSES HIS FLOCK
3505—THE PARSON AND THE COLLECTION

AT

ANDERSON'S.

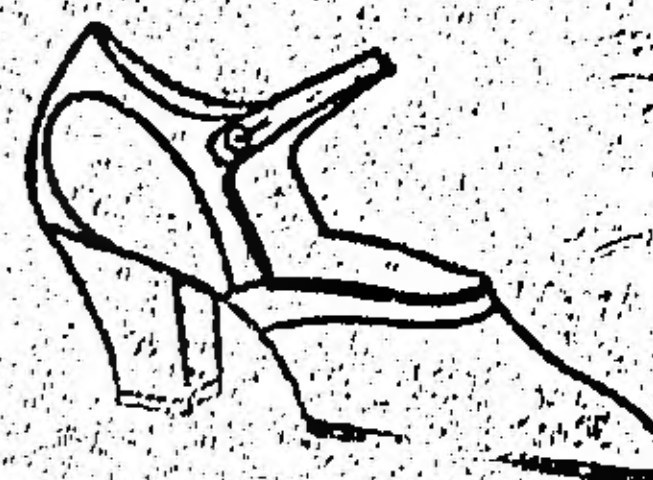
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POWELL'S CHARM IN LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

The Finishing Touch in Dress—

THE SHOES

should, like the gown with which they are worn, have that individual character obtainable only in FAVOURITE, and should be cut by a master hand.



A dainty shoe featured in

FAWN SUEDE

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A very pretty style for 5/0/c

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SAME STYLE IN

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WONDERFUL
SILK HOSIERY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE CALLED for the REMOVAL of NIGHT SOIL, twice daily, from the BURLINGTON and W/T Stations, St. Andrews.

Apply: COMMANDING OFFICER, H.M.S. "TAMAR" for Particulars and Conditions, etc.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st OCTOBER, 1925, until further notice, the CHARGES for TELEGRAMS will be collected at the Rate of Dollars 0.38 to equal Franc 1.00.

R. A. DEGGATT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1925. [2630]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

WITH Reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 6th May, 1925, whereby a Final Call of \$3.00 per share was made payable on the 1st October, 1925, the General Managers have decided, in view of the Conditions prevailing at present, to extend the time for payment of this Call.

NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that the Date for Payment of the FINAL CALL IS EXTENDED to the 1st NOVEMBER, 1925, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the Date named therein were the 3rd November, 1925.

For THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1925. [2628]

TO LET.

SWANAGE: TO LET—Furnished, for One Year or Longer from EARLY SPRING, 1926. Small, Convenient House; Four Bedrooms, One Dressing-room with Bath, Three Sitting Rooms, Five Minutes from Sea, Twenty Minutes from Schools and Town. First-rate Hot Water Service, Small Garden. Excellent Maid by Arrangement. Rent: FOUR GUINEAS WEEKLY. Apply—PLUMBERS AGENCY, SWANAGE. [2636]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "SUDAN."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 18th SEPT., 1925.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at TAKSI in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf, E.I.S.N. and E. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th Oct., 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1925. [2627]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE following Scholarships, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the Results of the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION to be held in DECEMBER, 1925—

(1)—One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,115 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Boys.

(2)—One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,115 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Girls.

(3)—Two Studentships of the value of \$1,115 per annum each open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools.

L. FORSTER, Registrar.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1925. [2623]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

THE FIFTH YEARLY DRAWING of the TWENTY DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1920 Issue—\$500 Each) was held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1925, when the following Debentures were DRAWN for Redemption—

4	269	467	577
18	365	502	632
192	372	513	538
208	347	520	694
219	428	549	766

and will be Payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1925, in Exchange for Surrender of same.

By Order, T. A. ROBERTSON, Secy.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1925. [2619]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 19th OCT., and MONDAY, 22nd OCT., 1925 (Weather permitting), may be obtained at the Race Office, Hongkong Club and CAUSEWAY RACE STABLES.

ENTRIES will CLOSE at 12 o'clock Noon on SATURDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1925. [2638]

G. R. NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of LABOUR and LIGHTERAGE for ADMIRALTY COALING.

Forms for Tendering can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and Tenders should be lodged in the NAVAL STORE OFFICER'S Office Not Later Than Noon on TUESDAY, 22nd INSTANT.

H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, 17th September, 1925. [2648]

THE HONGKONG TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 87, GOSWELL BUILDING, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1925, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, namely:—

(1)—That it is desirable to amalgamate this Company with China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Sydney Hampden Ross of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid Chartered Accountant, be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up at a remuneration to be determined subsequently.

(2)—That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, of the other part be hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to enter into an Agreement with China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place on SATURDAY, the 17th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1925.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. [2640]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRENCH BUILDING" at "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MESSAGILE BARS).

Apply to—BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Charter Road. [2607]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—THE MANAGER, HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD. 2632

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on FIFTH FLOOR.

Apply—UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"NAGPORE"

Carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port at Noon on FRIDAY, the 25th SEPT., taking Cargo for the above Ports.

81K. Valuable Cargo, for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. on the Day previous to sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further particulars, apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September 1925. [2643]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the offices of Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY, the General Managers of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1)—That the authorised capital of the Company (which is now \$5,000,000 consisting of 500,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each of which 596,247 have been issued) be increased to \$7,500,000 by the creation of 150,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present issued capital.

(2)—That it is desirable to effect an amalgamation of the Company with the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, and that accordingly (subject to the approval of a Special Resolution of the shareholders of that Company but not otherwise) the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between that Company and its Liquidator of the one part and this Company of the other part be hereby approved and that the General Managers of this Company be authorised, pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, to enter into an Agreement with that Company and its Liquidator in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

(3)—That the General Managers be at liberty to allot to the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, or his nominees three of the \$10 shares of this Company (credited as fully paid up) in respect of every five of the issued \$10 shares in that Company (credited as paid up to the extent of \$5) and also for the convenience of the said Liquidator to issue such fractional certificates as the said Liquidator shall think necessary or desirable to enable him to divide the said shares in this Company in due proportions among the persons entitled to them.

(4)—That the shares so allotted to the nominees of the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, shall rank for dividend and bonus as from the 1st day of January, 1926, and that fractional certificates shall confer no right to dividend.

(5)—That such shares if any in this Company as shall be so offered as aforesaid and declined (but not the remainder of the new shares of this Company created by the first preceding resolution) be disposed of in such manner at such time or times and upon such terms as the Company's General Managers shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the said offices of Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY, on SATURDAY, the 10th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1925.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. [2639]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at SHAM-SUI in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the LAND OFFICE as NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOTS Nos. 338, 404 and 480. Together with 4 Messuages or Tenements and other Erections and Buildings thereon respectively.

AND THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at MONG-KO in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the LAND OFFICE as SECTION 7 of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1835 with the Messuages or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon.

IN TWO LOTS

BY MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDAS STREET, HONGKONG.

ON THURSDAY, THE 24th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1925, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BUTTON & CO., Mortgagee's Solicitors.

St. George's Building, Charter Road.

OR TO—MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

No. 4, DUNDAS STREET, HONGKONG.

Dated the 18th September, 1925. [2647]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATES CO.

WE have Investors interested in SOUND SHARES at Favourable Rates. Offers invited by TELEPHONE C. 4630.

or in Writing to "SMALL INVESTORS," 10, THE YEAH ROAD. [2534]

INTIMATION

FINEST AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

FROM

H. D. FOSS & Co.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED

VICTORIA

PREMIER SELECTED

POPULAR

AS YOU LIKE IT

IDEAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTHS.

KEANE.—Shanghai, on September 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. KEANE, a son.

MADAR.—At Shanghai, on September 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. G. MADAR, a son.

MIDDLETON.—At Shanghai, on September 8th, the wife of REGINALD MIDDLETON, of a daughter.

SEQUEIRA.—At Shanghai, on August 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. SEQUEIRA, a daughter.

DEATHS.

GARR.—At Kuling, on September 8th, by drowning, FRANK GARR, aged 84 years, youngest son of Mr. LESLIE HANNAH GARR, and the late SOPHIE GARR.

PARRY.—At Shanghai, on September 15th, JOHN PARRY (Messrs. Allen, Hanbury, Ltd.).

SEQUEIRA.—At Shanghai, on September 11th, ESMERALDA LEOPOLDINA OZOLIO SEQUEIRA.

STUBBS.—At Shanghai, on September 11th, THOMAS PHILIP STUBBS, late of Tobacco Produce Co., aged 47 years.

Hongkong Office: 11, Charter Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1925.

PROSPECTS OF THE ANTI-REDS.

PRIVATE telegrams from Swatow yesterday confirmed the information previously received that the Reds had left the Port, and indicated that the political situation there was already showing signs of considerable improvement. The premises formerly occupied by the Labour Unions have been vacated.

This news is decidedly encouraging but, as we have already pointed out, it would be a mistake to jump immediately to the conclusion that all the troubles which have beset British trade with Swatow during the past two months are over. If General HUNG CHAO LIN, who is now in occupation on behalf of General CHAN KWING MING can retain his

position, there is no doubt that the boycott from which we have suffered will be stopped, but the loss of Swatow will be such a great blow to the prestige of the Bolsheviks that it is almost inconceivable they will allow it to pass out to their grasp without a struggle and, so far, there has been no suggestion of fighting.

In the circumstances it will prove interesting to review briefly the military position. The generals co-operating with CHAN KWING MING are reported to have an army of 25,000 men at Chao Chu Fu. It is the advance guard of this army that is now in possession of Swatow. Arrayed against them are between 2,000 and 3,000 Whampoa Cadets at Kityang. General CHIANG KAI SHEK, who is in supreme command at Canton, is said to have informed TSUN CHI JUI, the Chief Executive in Peking, recently, that he could subjugate the whole of China with 30,000 cadets. This may or may not be so. In any case it is a matter purely for speculation for he has only 10,000 of these trained troops at his disposal and the practical question is whether he will be able, or willing, to send any of them from Canton to assist the Kityang garrison. It is rumoured that General Hsu CHUNG CHI, commanding the 4th Army Corps in Canton, has already left with 3,000 men for the Swatow district, but this rumour, lacking full confirmation, should be treated with reserve.

General CHAN KWING MING himself is reported to have arrived in Swatow yesterday. If the Chinese, therefore, would only conduct their military operations in some reasonable way it might be said that everything was in readiness for action. On the one side we should have what is possibly a rabble of 25,000 men and on the other side 3,000 trained Chinese troops. There would be a pitched battle to decide Swatow's ultimate fate and all we should have to do would be to wait two or three days for the result. Chinese problems, however, are not solved in such a simple, practical way as this. There is usually very little fighting and a tremendous amount of negotiation during the course of which armies and leaders change their allegiance with the strictest impartiality.

What is the position as far as "negotiations" are concerned? Undoubtedly CHAN KWING MING would appear, at this juncture, to have an exceedingly strong case. He is a Cantonese, a former Civil and Military Governor of Kwangtung. The Chinese merchant class are sick to death of Bolshevik domination and are willing to support him by every means in their power. The Red Commander in Canton is a native of Chekiang and a good deal of bitterness has been aroused by his appointment. It was thought and hoped by many that General Hsu CHUNG CHI, another Cantonese, would be placed in control but his claims were passed over by M. BORODIN and his friends. If the rumour is true that Hsu CHUNG CHI has been sent with reinforcements to Kityang, therefore, it will be exceedingly interesting to watch developments.

Formerly CHAN KWING MING and Hsu CHUNG CHI worked together. Then a turn of the political wheel made them enemies and it was Hsu who eventually drove CHAN into the wilderness. Now CHAN has returned and finds Hsu a disappointed man. It would be quite on the cards that they might come to terms again in which case the reinforcements for Kityang would join the Chao Chu Fu army and matters would be settled in a perfectly friendly way. Finally, it is known that Peking wishes to get rid of the Bolsheviks and although Peking may not be able to put an army into the field in this part of the world it can make its influence felt in a variety of other ways. Already, it is said, a Chinese gun-boat of the larger type has

been assigned by TSUN CHI JUI to southern Kwangtung so that it may render aid to those militarists who are now seeking to overthrow the Bolshevik usurpers.

The Canton Gazette, we notice, with its excellent command of English idiom, states that CHAN KWING MING is "going to get it in the neck." We would counsel our sprightly contemporary not to be too sure. We understand that CHAN has no intention at the moment of commencing operations against Canton, and therefore, the Bolsheviks may still hold sway there for a little while longer. But as far as Swatow is concerned it seems highly probable that their régime will soon be at an end.

To-day is the anniversary of the big 1906 typhoon, which did tremendous damage in Hongkong.

There was a net return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the 24 hours ended on September 17th.

A dance organised by the ship's company of H.M.S. *Ambrase* was held at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre last night.

Lieut. Colonel R. Bacchus, R.A.P.C. (Japan) has been granted leave on private affairs from September 17th to October 31st.

The annual general meeting of the Kowloon Football Club will take place on Friday evening next at 5.30, in the Club House.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 8th amounted to 35,197 tons and the sales to 63,127 tons.

The *Daily Press* acknowledges the receipt from the Consul-General for the Netherlands of an exceedingly well produced booklet on the port of Rotterdam.

Between December and May next at least eight large tourist ships are due to arrive in Hongkong, each vessel carrying up to 400 or 500 round-the-world passengers. Arrangements are already being made by the local agencies in control of the tours.

The following candidates in the China Command were successful in passing the officers' examination for promotion held in April:—Captains R. A. F. Montanaro, M.C., J. O. Carpenter, M.C., W. G. Kent, the East Surrey Regt., and J. E. Hume, D.S.O., the Loyal Regt. Lieut. J. R. A. Cockayne, the East Surrey Regt.

The information reached Hongkong by wireless that the P. & O. a.s. *Khyber* has been delayed by a typhoon and in consequence will not be able to sail from here before noon to-morrow. This vessel which should have sailed to-day at noon, will be conveying the homeward English mail this week and the unavoidable postponement therefore will no doubt be of interest to residents.

A well-known officer of the China Coast is leaving for home this week-end by the P. & O. a.s. *Khyber*. He is Captain J. P. Somerville, who originally went home on retirement in September, 1920, after over 20 years service on the China Coast. Capt. Somerville, however, returned to the East in October, 1924, and has been employed on various coastal boats. Recently, however, he has had the misfortune to suffer bad health and has been in the Government Civil Hospital. He is well-known among all China Coast Officers as well as in the Colony and elsewhere in the Far East. His many friends will wish him the best of luck and a speedy return to health in England.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

BLACK KITTEN EXPECTED TO BRING GOOD JOSS.

A black kitten was seen in Ice House Street, yesterday afternoon. It is hoped that its presence will set off the ill-luck brought to one of the street's operators by the gift some few weeks ago of two canaries.

There was a regular scramble to obtain possession of the kitten, but it dashed up the stairs leading to the Crown of Messrs. Carroll Brothers.

CABLES.

[LATEST CABLES.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEACE IN EUROPE.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH AT ESSEN BY DR. LUTHER.

BERLIN, September 18th.

In connection with the celebration of the liberation of the Ruhr from French and Belgian occupation, President von Hindenburg, the Chancellor, Dr. Luther, the Prussian Premier, Herr Braun, and the Minister of the Interior, Herr Severing are paying a three days' visit to the Ruhr cities.

In a speech at a banquet at Essen last night, Dr. Luther, referring to the non-occupation of the Cologne zone, declared that great political problems for Germany were dominated by the fate of the occupied regions. He desired to emphasize this because the question was about to be decided whether "we shall be successful in materialising the urgent desire of the German Government to build up peace in Europe on a basis of real equality and reciprocity."

JAPAN AND RUMANIA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY TO BE ARRANGED.

BUCHAREST, September 18th.

Mr. Mushakaja, the new Japanese Minister, in an interview, stated that Japan and Rumania were about to conclude a Commercial Treaty, after which Japanese interests contemplate a direct maritime service with Rumanian ports, to facilitate the exchange of commodities.

As regards the Japanese delay in ratifying the Treaty and acknowledging Rumania's right to Bessarabia, Mr. Mushakaja stated that Japan is waiting to see what attitude Italy will take.

ALLEGED MURDER PLOT.

THREE TSARIST RUSSIANS ARE ARRESTED IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, September 18th.

Three Tsarist Russians, all White Guards, two of them from Bulgaria, have been arrested at the instance of the Soviet Embassy, which alleges they were concerned in a plot to murder M. Bersin, the new Soviet Minister.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

PRICE PLACED ON HEADS OF RIF LEADERS.

PARIS, September 18th.

The Melilla correspondent of *Le Journal* states that the Sultan of Morocco has offered, by proclamation, a reward of half a million francs for the capture, dead or alive, of Abd el Krim or his brother. The news has been broadcast among the tribes, including the insurgents.

VICTORY AT BIBANE.

A message from Fez states that the French victory has had a great effect throughout Rif territory. News of it has spread like wildfire among the insurgents. As a result, numerous negotiations for submission have been opened by the tribes along the front, who are sending emissaries to discuss the matter.

The French casualties at Bibane were only thirty, despite the Rif's vigorous resistance. Meanwhile the consolidation is continuing and French artillery and aircraft are bombarding the enemy concentrations. The French captured a number of perfectly modern organised munition dumps near Amjot. The enemy has moved some munition dumps Northward.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

FRENCH DEBT TO U.S.A.

THE REPORT BY PROFESSOR HAROLD MOULTON.

WASHINGTON, September 18th.

France's Debt Report, by Professor Harold Moulton, consisting of 460 pages which will be distributed to officials of the Commission, insists that it will be ruinous to ask France to pay according to the principle adopted in the negotiations with Great Britain.

The author insists that France's budgetary must be paid. He recognizes that France will be unable to pay for several years.

Professor Moulton concludes that the French are as heavily taxed as the British and considerably more than Americans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

ALL SHIPYARD WORKERS MAY STOP AT SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, September 18th.

A mass meeting of shipyard workers at Southampton passed a resolution in favour of cessation of work on all ships, on which the employment of blackleg labour in place of the original crews is arranged for or contemplated.

They are calling on the executives of their respective Trade Unions immediately to sanction such action and secure the intervention of the Trade Union Congress' General Council as soon as possible in view of securing an early and satisfactory settlement of the seamen's dispute.

The Chairman explained that the resolution did not mean an immediate strike of shipyard workers; the next step treated with the executive committees of the Shipyard Unions, who are meeting on Monday.

CAMP FOR STRIKERS.

MELBOURNE, September 18th.

The Chairman of the Overseas Strike Committee announces that arrangements are being made for the concentration of all strikers from all Australian ports, numbering 3,000, in one camp.

A Sydney message announces that 34 more strikers were sentenced to a week's imprisonment for neglecting their duties.

EARLIER CABLES.

S.A. GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

CAPE TOWN, September 17th.

The Government have decided not to allow more seamen into the detention camps, where the shipowners are at present paying for their keep. The Immigration Department has declared "all seamen and through passengers on ships in the bay to be prohibited immigrants. None are allowed to land."

The liner *Ulysses* and the maize ship *Bisley* have left for England.

FREE LABOUR FOR SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, September 17th.

Over a hundred striking seamen yesterday were sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

At a meeting of the Labour Council Mr. Walsh stated that the liner *Orizeta* was bringing some hundreds of free labourers to man the idle British ships. The Waterside Federation has instructed its members not to work overseas vessels where the original crews are replaced.

AMATEUR HELPERS SOUGHT.

CAPE TOWN, September 17th.

The Union Castle Company is asking for applications from Cape Town and from Durban of strong young men willing to go to England as firemen and trimmers, with liberal pay and passage paid back to South Africa if desired.

HOME BYE-ELECTION.

GAIN FOR LABOUR AT STOCKPORT.

LONDON, September 17th.

The Stockport bye-election has resulted as follows:—

Mr. A. E. Townend (Labour) ... 20,219
Mr. Eastham (Conservative) ... 17,892
Mr. Fildes (Liberal) ... 17,296
This is a Labour gain.

HOME COMPANY MERGER.

DUNLOP'S AMALGAMATE WITH GOODYEAR'S.

LONDON, September 17th.

The amalgamation is announced of the Dunlop Rubber Company with Messrs. Goodyear and sons, of Worcester-shire.

LORD READING.

FAREWELL SPEECH TO COUNCIL.

SIMLA, September 17th.

Lord Reading, in a farewell speech to the Council of State which has dissolved, very warmly tributed the Council on its record of a sober, temperate exercise of the wide powers entrusted to it. He interpreted its views as standing for progress and the political advancement of India as rapidly as could be achieved with due regard to the dictates of prudence and wisdom.

"LITTLE" HSU IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 17th.

M. Painlevé has received General Hsu.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, September 17th.

In the Third Division of the English League (South), Newport O. and Charlton A. played a goalless draw.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE DIET ON FIRE.

BOTH HOUSES ARE COMPLETELY OUTTED.

TOKYO, September 18th.

A fire broke out in the Japanese Diet at 1.53 a.m. It originated in the House of Peers.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses are burning fiercely.

The Diet buildings are completely gutted, but the fire is not spreading at present.

LATER NEWS.

The fire broke out in the Upper House of the Diet and spread very rapidly, fanned by a strong wind.

Both Houses are burning fiercely and there seems no chance of saving the buildings.

Many other buildings, including the offices of the *Japan Times* and the *Kokusei News Agency*, are threatened.

JAPANESE "VESSEL LOST."

TOMASHINA MARU FOUNDERS OFF THE PISCADORES.

TOKYO, September 18th.

The *Tomashina Maru*, with a crew of thirty-four, foundered in a storm, on Tuesday, off the Pescadores. Six persons were drowned and the remainder are missing.

ITALIAN ATTACKED.

SIGNOR TASSO SEVERELY WOUNDED BY SOLDIERS.

PEKING, September 18th.

An Italian, Signor Tasso, Chief Controller of the Lunghai and Pienlo Railways, was severely injured on Wednesday, at Sinanhsien in Western Honan, by soldiers of the Kuomintang Army, while on duty.

Signor Corradi, the Italian Minister, has protested to the Waichiao, requesting punishment of the soldiers and reserving the right to ask for an indemnity.

LATE SIR JOHN JORDAN.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING AT FUNERAL.

LONDON, September 17th.

Many great commercial and financial institutions of China were represented at the funeral service of Sir John Jordan at Putney.

In addition to representatives of the Foreign Office and the Chinese Legation, the gathering included Sir Ronald Macleay, Sir Francis Aglen, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir Charles Adair, Sir Edward Denison Ross, and the Rt. Rev. Thomas Scott, Bishop of Shantung.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, September 17th.

Telegraphing his condolence to Lady Jordan, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, profoundly regretted that "When we are seeking to restore the old relations of confidence and friendship between China and Great Britain, we have lost the help of Sir John Jordan, who was the personal embodiment of that friendship and the gifted interpreter of the spirit of the aspirations of each to the other."

JAPANESE AIRMEN.

ARRIVE IN BERLIN AFTER MEETING WITH BAD WEATHER.

BERLIN, September 17th.

The Japanese aviators, Major Abe and Mr. Kawachi, have arrived after encountering bad weather and engine trouble.

They were met by the Japanese Ambassador, and members of the Japanese colony who enthusiastically "banned" them, also by a representative of the Foreign Office and officials of the Aero Lloyd Company, whose guests they will be during their stay.

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LAWN TENNIS IN U.S.A.

FOREST HILL, September 17th.

In the men's national lawn tennis championship, Tilden beat Wallace Johnson, Norris Williams beat H. Kinsey, Vincent Richards beat Lacoste, and W. Johnston beat Manuel Alonso.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

PROTEST OF NORWEGIANS IS SUPPORTED.

OSLO, Bay, September 17th.

The race committee have refused to take action in regard to the protest of the Norwegian boat *Odo* for an alleged foul by one of the American yachts, but disqualified the *Dauphin*, which finished fifth in the first contest, for having two professionals aboard.

This gives the first race to the Scandinavian team, with 19 points to 18. The Americans won the second by 24 to 12.

CHINA AND THE TREATIES.

THE DEMAND FOR ABROGATION.

BOLSHEVIK POLICY.

On the day following its publication of the news that the Chinese Government had forwarded to the Powers an invitation to attend a special tariff conference in Peking in accordance with the Nine-Power Washington Treaty, *The Times* gave the following article on the Treaty question from its Peking Correspondent:—

China is no longer willing to accept the judgment of foreigners as to her tariff needs, or as to her fitness to render justice.

These are the words of a prominent Nationalist at present allied with the Kuomintang extremists, who are in close league with the Bolsheviks. It is now being made clear by speeches and Press announcements that the extremist party repudiates treaty revision and is determined to agitate for treaty abrogation. One Chinese newspaper said recently about the proposed International Tariff Conference:—

Why should we bargain with the Powers about our tariff, and purchase our independence by the pound weight? Freedom from all restriction is what we want and what we intend to have.

This is not what moderate Nationalists think to be practical politics, but the voice of the moderate in these days is almost inaudible amid the clamour of the agitators. Indeed, any Chinese who ventures to speak or write on the situation except in a vein of passionate denunciation of the Treaties is liable to be personally mishandled. Such is the atmosphere in which the representatives of the Powers will have to deliberate, if it is decided to hold the tariff or any other conference on Chinese soil at the present time.

The changing aspects of the situation in China need continual stocktaking. A year ago the rivalries of the militarists were the principal factors. To-day these rivalries are as acute as ever, and added to them is the complication of a widespread and unorganised nationalist movement urged forward by the Mephistophelian figures from Moscow. The foreigner is confronted by a fierce demand to relinquish all his privileges, with the tacit approval of the Government of the day.

(Continued on next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PRINCE OF WALES.

SANTIAGO, September 18th.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is remaining in *incognito* at Vinaledemar, until he departs for the Argentine.

SNOW YARDS DEEP.

VALPARAISO, September 18th.

The Prince of Wales is still detained, owing to persistent rain since his return from Los Andes and by means of a heavy snowfall in the Andes where, according to latest reports, the snow is yards deep on the railway.

The Chileans declare that such weather has not been experienced for years.

PELTED WITH EGGS.

MR. MULCAHY MEETS ROUGH WELCOME AT HOBOKEN.

HOBOKEN, N.J., September 18th.

A crowd of Irish Republican sympathisers, mostly women, pelted eggs at Mr. Richard Mulcahy (a member of the Daily Eireann) and members of his party, who disembarked here to-day.

Several eggs hit Mr. Mulcahy, who, however, was not injured. But one of his companions was struck in the eye by a block of wood. The Police, after being reinforced, enabled the party to cross to New York.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARGENTINE LOAN.

BUENOS AIRES, September 17th.

The National City Bank and Morgan's have been entrusted with the issue of a loan of thirty million dollars to be taken up by the Argentine Government, being the balance of a hundred and fifty millions which Congress authorised for flotation in the United States.

REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

BOERNA ALTES, September 17th.

It is reported that a revolution has broken out in Bolivia, and that martial law has been proclaimed.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

In some respects the Treaties are a nuisance and an expense to foreign countries, and are of advantage to foreigners only in the negative sense that without them, in present conditions, business could not be done. For instance, extra-territoriality entails the maintenance in China of Supreme and Consular Courts for dealing with cases between foreigners and of Chinese against foreigners. The organization is extensive and expensive, and it would save the foreigner immense trouble and much money if it could be dropped and the responsibility of jurisdiction over foreigners transferred to the Chinese Government. The difference in the legal codes in force in the numerous Consular Courts, especially in commercial cases, often leads to confusion among different nationalities and creates uncertainty in the minds of Chinese suitors.

Extra-territoriality is responsible for the limitation of foreign movement and commercial and industrial enterprise in the interior. If the foreigner were subject to Chinese law there would be no object in restricting his right to travel, reside, trade, manufacture, or mine anywhere in the country on the same terms as the Chinese, of course within the limits of Chinese law. The foreigner is restricted in theory to the Treaty ports, and though in practice he goes beyond them, he cannot own land in the interior, or build a factory or open a mine, without a special concession from the Government, which the Government is exceedingly loth to give because it does not want to see arising in the interior foreign communities independent of local jurisdiction. Extra-territoriality therefore cuts both ways, and it is plain that the foreigner would welcome its disappearance if he could reside and work under a Government which gave him the security enjoyed at home and in other foreign countries.

Long ago the tariff was fixed by treaty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and China cannot raise the rate without the consent of the Powers with which she has commercial treaties. This certainly seems a hardship, but, as with extra-territoriality, the arrangement cuts both ways, and it is demonstrable that if China had shown any disposition or capacity to order her ways she would long ago have gained or made progress towards tariff independence. In any case any increase of tariff would in the end come out of the pockets of the Chinese people and would affect foreign imports only to the extent of slightly reducing their volume, as a result of the higher price to the buyer. But the foreigner would willingly submit to an increase provided he had assurance that the duty paid at the ports covered his goods thereafter. It is not the present duty, or any reasonable duty that might be imposed, that hampers, or would hamper, trade, but the irregular exactions made in the interior and all the delays and vexation which accompany them. There is no duty that the foreigner would not readily agree to if, when paid, complete freedom from interference were guaranteed.

BRITAIN AND TARIFF.

In 1902 Great Britain signed the Mackay Treaty, in which she agreed, so far as she was concerned, that China should raise the tariff from 5 per cent. to an inclusive rate of 12½ per cent., on condition that China abolished internal linking charges. Great Britain, therefore, 23 years ago in principle agreed to a substantial rise in the duties, and the other principal Powers soon after made similar treaties with China including the same stipulation. During these 23 years the Chinese Government has made no effort to avail itself of the opportunity to secure the right to impose the higher duty.

There is another aspect of this question. From 1902 to 1911 the rulers in China were the Manchus, against whom the Chinese revolted because of their misrule. Later followed the Yuan Shih Kai regime, also destroyed by a national rebellion. After a little interval the Anfu Party obtained the ascendancy, only to be crushed by the national hero, Wu Pei Fu. Next followed the Chihli Party, of whose mismanagement the climax was the corrupt election of Tiao Kun. When Chang Tso Lin defeated the Chihli Party last year, he and Feng Yu Hsiang brought in as dictator Tuan Chi Jui, the former head of the Anfu Party, who still has around him those friends who were dubbed traitors to the nation only a few short years ago.

During all these periods the Powers were prepared to deal with the tariff question. In 1923 at Washington they reaffirmed the promise made in the Mackay and following treaties, and there has been no doubt of their readiness to meet China. It is apposite to ask responsible Chinese if they think the foreign Powers would have been doing the best for China if at any time during the past 23 years they had consented to double the tariff and make a present of the increased revenue to let matters drift, to let the agitation against one Power grow so that in the end the foreign position as a whole may be jeopardized. Unity is the watchword for only by the presentation of a united front by the foreign Powers can China be saved from herself and the wreckage from outside. Unity, needless to say, would have little value unless it meant the determination to face the task and deal with them promptly.

doing the kind thing to China in agreeing at present unconditionally to the raising of the tariff, knowing that the increased revenue would be coming out of the pockets of the Chinese people and going where?

But the Chinese at present are lost to reason and their own material advantage, and are clamouring for much more than discussion of the Treaties. What the Powers have to face is the demand for abrogation; and upon the manner in which they confront this demand the future largely depends. The Bolsheviks have drummed into Chinese ears the idea that the British stand in the forefront of the foreign position and that if they can bring the British to their knees they will have no difficulty in dealing with the other Powers. Hence the magnification of the Shanghai incident and the campaign of lies and calumny which is being conducted against us with astonishing virulence throughout the country. We are being concentrated upon with the utmost fury, the Chinese believing that if our trade and shipping are sufficiently damaged we shall capitulate and take the lead in surrendering all foreign privileges. We are being singled out as the oppressors, and other nationalities, except in some degree the Japanese, are being acquitted of any evil intent. The Press exposes the whole plan in daily diatribes fantastic to read. Thus the Chinese at one and the same time are working for their own native ends as well as for the sinister Bolshevik policy of promoting international dissension. For the moment the British are the target of the Chinese, but it is obvious that the Chinese are ready to turn their attentions to any others who obstruct their demands, and that what is aimed at is the total elimination of all foreign rights and privileges, regardless of nationality.

We foreigners are really all in the same boat, and it is for all of us to consult together with the object of considering how far we can go in meeting the aspirations of these moderate Chinese who ask for reasonable changes in the Treaties. There is not only the foreign interest to consider but the interest of this great inarticulate country, of which barely 1 per cent. of the whole population concern themselves with politics or have any understanding of the points at issue. The Young China element, educated at home or abroad on Western lines, constitutes the merest fraction of the total, and of it only the extreme section is responsible for the present turmoil. These extremists are endeavouring by misrepresentation to establish the view in Europe and America that the Treaties operate only to the advantage of foreigners and are oppressive to China. So it might be said of all the nursery rules imposed upon children by their elders.

CHOICE FOR CHINA.

To put the matter briefly, it has been shown that foreigners would welcome the disappearance of extra-territoriality if the Chinese could guarantee the reasonable administration of justice. Tariff increase, or even tariff autonomy, would be gladly conceded if there were a Government in which China as a whole had confidence and which was capable of making profitable use of increased revenues. The foreign concessions at a few of the Treaty ports, an aggregate of ten square miles, as against the millions of square miles of the territory of China, have for long been sanctuaries for political refugees of all parties, and during the past few years the Chinese have flocked into them to escape from the misrule and insecurity outside. It is, therefore, very much of a question whether it would be to the advantage of the Chinese to change the status of the concessions while conditions in China are as at present.

The foreign garrison of North China, and the maintenance of the Legation Quarter and Guards at Peking, resulting from the Protocol of 1901, are undoubtedly derogatory to the sovereignty of China. Yet the presence of foreign troops in Peking and the neighbourhood has served many times during the past few years the useful purpose of stabilizing the situation while civil war was raging. Responsible Chinese would hesitate to propose their withdrawal before their own Government was established on a firm basis. So with the treaty right of naval navigation of inland waters. Foreign gunboats are disagreeable reminders to the Chinese of the weakness of their country, but it is obvious that the closing of the rivers to foreign warships would increase internal insecurity and affect commerce disadvantageously for China, and is not practical politics until there is a central Government capable of maintaining order.

Extremist China, representative in no sense whatever of the great financial, commercial, industrial, and agricultural elements in this huge country, is clamouring to have all these Treaties wiped off the slate, regardless of the irreconcilable rivalries among its militarist rulers and of the general condition of extreme anarchy. It is plain that the Powers in deciding upon a line of action have to take into consideration Chinese as well as their own interests. It cannot be in the interest of China to concede to her extremists what the country in present circumstances cannot possibly use to advantage. Nor will it be policy, in the interest of China or foreigners in general, to let matters drift, to let the agitation against one Power grow so that in the end the foreign position as a whole may be jeopardized. Unity is the watchword for only by the presentation of a united front by the foreign Powers can China be saved from herself and the wreckage from outside. Unity, needless to say, would have little value unless it meant the determination to face the task and deal with them promptly.

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HONGKONG.

ILLEGAL WOOD CUTTING.

CHINESE WOMAN FINED.

A Chinese woman appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday, charged with having in her possession eighty catties of pine wood unlawfully cut from Government plantations.

Mr. H. Green, of the Forestry Department, prosecuted.

The woman said that she had legitimately bought the wood, and produced a receipt to substantiate her statement.

Mr. Green pointed out that the woman had bought a quantity of wood from the Government vendor, who would say that the chi she possessed was not a receipt for the twigs she possessed, but for firewood as sold ready for consumption.

Further evidence was heard, and His Worship said that defendant deliberately attempted to evade the law, and he would fine her \$10, the maximum, plus 50 cents, the value of the wood.

EMPIRE INSECT STUDY.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

The report of the second Imperial Entomological Conference held recently in London has been issued, together with preliminary statements by Lord Buxton, the chairman, and Mr. Amery, Secretary for the Dominions (Cmd. 2490, Stationery Office, 9d. net).

Presenting the report to the Secretary of State, Lord Buxton refers to the recommendation that in suitable circumstances inter-Dominion and inter-Colonial meetings of entomologists, mycologists, and other scientific officers should be arranged, and adds: "I understand that it is already in contemplation to invite the Governments of South, Central, and Eastern Africa to send their expert officers to some convenient central point in order to discuss methods of control of cotton pests. I venture to say that nothing but good can come of such a meeting, if it is practicable to arrange it."

He states further that the work of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology could be extended if more funds were available, but continues:—"At the same time, it has always been the policy of the managing committee to limit, as far as possible, its demands for financial support; and if the Bureau receives, during the next five years by way of contributions from H.M. Government and the overseas Governments an annual income of £12,000, as recommended by the conference, not only can the present activities of the Bureau be continued, but the work of breeding beneficial parasites for export overseas can also be resumed and extended."

Of the nature of the work, Lord Buxton says:—"The Bureau may be described as a clearing-house, through which may be made known to all those engaged on entomology the results of work on the subject which is being carried out in other parts of the world, and, further, as a central institution to which entomologists may send insects for identification, and to which they can look for advice and assistance in dealing with their problems. I need not go into any detail as to the functions of the Bureau, but I refer to the matter to show that it is an organization designed to help the scientific worker. Speaking generally, it may be said that, while the Bureau is invaluable to entomologists, it does not undertake work of a spectacular nature which is likely to appeal to the general public, and it must therefore look to Governments for support."

He adds that if, as is possible, the time has now come when financial conditions will permit of a comprehensive attack on the tsetse fly, the Bureau will be glad to give any assistance in its power and to lay at the disposal of the authorities the knowledge already gained in experimental work in Tanganyika Territory, Nigeria, and Uganda.

Mr. Amery, in his acknowledgment, refers to this matter and says:—"I appreciate the attention which has been given by the Bureau to tsetse investigations in the past. It is, indeed, largely due to the initiative of the managing committee of the Bureau that the investigations now in progress are due; and I hope to be able to avail myself of the offer of assistance made in your letter in connection with the campaign against tsetse which has been recommended in the report of the East Africa Commission."

As to the future of the Bureau and the prospects of continued financial support, he adds:—"The position of the Bureau may now be taken as firmly established; and I know of no reason to suppose that financial support for its upkeep will not be continued by H.M. Government and the overseas Governments."

I observe that the annual revenue recommended by the conference for the five years beginning with 1928 is £12,000, and that if this sum is available the present activities of the Bureau can be continued, and the export of beneficial parasites to Governments overseas can be resumed and developed. I feel confident that there should be no difficulty in ensuring the income which the conference think desirable."

CHINESE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

SHOWN BY NEW ORDER ON THE PEKING-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

The *Asiatic News Service* states that at the suggestion of General Chang Yin Hual, managing-director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, concerning the using of the Chinese language instead of foreign languages on the various lines, Mr. Yeh Kung Cho, Minister of Communications, has issued a circular order to the directors of all Government railways instructing them not to use foreign languages in their official documents and despatches from one department to another; but to use entirely the Chinese literary style in accordance with existing regulations.

The order says that on account of the fact that nearly all the Chinese Government railways have been built with foreign loans, the use of British, French and Japanese languages by the foreign staffs cannot be prevented; but there is no reason why the Chinese officials should also use foreign languages in despatches amongst themselves. Since September 1st the Chinese national language of the literary style has been employed by all Chinese departments of the Ching-Feng Railway, and the other lines will follow the example shortly. This is regarded as an important development in connection with the growth of a spirit of nationalism in China, especially as a new Chinese phonetic telegraphic system has just been introduced by the Chinotungpa on the various Government railways.

WORTHLESS CHEQUE FRAUDS.

BRITISH SUBJECT SENTENCED AT SHANGHAI.

L. A. F. Waller, a 28-year-old British subject, who pleaded guilty at H. M. Police Court, Shanghai, on August 11th to charges of embezzlement and obtaining goods under false pretences, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Mr. Maitland, on behalf of the police, said there were eight charges of false pretences against accused in addition to the one of embezzling the sum of \$50, the property of his late employer, Mr. H. G. Evans.

A plea for leniency was advanced by Mr. Kentwell, who appeared for Waller. Counsel stated that since leaving the employment of Mr. Evans in April last, accused had tried hard to obtain work. The trouble which started in Shanghai on May 30th was, he contended, partially responsible for Waller's non-success in finding something to do. He was now penniless and had dependent upon him a wife and two children.

On behalf of Mr. Evans it was stated that the charge of embezzlement was not brought against accused in a vindictive spirit and no instructions had been received to press the matter.

Mr. Maitland pointed out that accused had pleaded guilty to the charges and had, in plain words, indulged in a systematic practice of obtaining goods by uttering false cheques and then selling the articles. In reply to Mr. G. W. King, the Magistrate, prosecuting counsel said that most of the goods had been recovered from pawnshops.

The Magistrate, in passing sentence, remarked that he was at no time keen on sending a person to gaol. The two points which stood out in the case were that accused was in employment when he embezzled the money; secondly, a number of people had been swindled by means of worthless cheques. It was easy for the defence to talk of restitution at this stage, but nothing had been put before him, added His Worship, to show that the losers of the goods would be compensated.

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Bukit Katils	1.45
Changkat Serdaungs	6.10
Glenealya	2.15
Indragiris	5.50
Jerams	1.15
Jimahs	1.35
Kedahs	3.30
Kempas	7.10
Kuala Sidims	2.65
Lunas	12.00
Malaka Pindas	2.70
Malakoffs	4.50
Mandai Tekong	0.85
Mayfields	9.00
New Serendahs	4.25
Pajams	10.00
Perit Peraks	3.30
Perak Rivers	1.50
Punggor	1.45
Sandycrofts	3.10
Sandais	2.65
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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From Sept. 19th to 25th, 1925.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		H'kong. Standard Time	Height	ft. in.	H'kong. Standard Time	Height	ft. in.
Satur.	19	h. m.	ft. in.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	ft. in.
		10 17	5 9	3 84	4 20	1 9	1 9
Sun.	20	10 19	6 9	4 11	4 24	2 8	2 8
		10 41	6 9	4 47	4 28	2 8	2 8
Mon.	21	10 58	6 5	4 51	4 22	2 8	2 8
		11 8	6 4	5 15	4 26	2 8	2 8
Tues.	22	11 43	6 0	5 37	4 30	2 8	2 8
		11 38	6 5	5 46	4 34	2 8	2 8
Wed.	23	0 42	5 4	6 32	4 38	2 8	2 8
				6 18	4 42	2 8	2 8
Thurs.	24	0 13	6 6	7 41	4 46	2 8	2 8
		1 3	4 8	6 58	4 50	2 8	2 8
Fri.	25	2 59	6 4	7 41	4 54	2 8	2 8
		4 22	6 5	7 47	4 58	2 8	2 8

PROBLEMS OF AUSTRIA.

QUESTION OF UNION WITH GERMANY.

It is nearly three years now since the League of Nations took in hand the financial reconstruction of Austria, and, in spite of the many difficulties encountered, the work has made splendid progress. The contrast between conditions to-day and in the era of inflation and semi-starvation is so great that there can hardly be anyone in Austria who has not personal cause for gratitude. Internal reforms have still to be completed, and the League control of Austrian finance remains, but the main problem of the restoration of Austrian State finance has been solved. A new and equally important problem is now under consideration: the correction of Austria's seriously adverse balance of trade. This is a far more complicated matter, since it is not a question merely of internal reform and a foreign loan, but is a problem, which calls for a general display of international good will for its solution.

Its main features are known. The break-up of Austria-Hungary left "New Austria" a head without a body—with Vienna, the city with a population of nearly two millions, as capital of a small territory made up of wonderful Alpine ridges, beautiful woods, lakes and rivers, but so little agricultural soil that it was out of the question for the new State to feed herself.

The race now confined within little Austria had furnished—except in Hungary—the major part of the bureaucracy which was required to administer the Dual Monarchy with its 51 million inhabitants. These former State servants in Austria to-day amount to nearly half a million. Large numbers have been discharged, but whether they are retained in office or not, the burden of providing for these half-million people trained to perform functions which are largely superfluous in this little Republic of six million people remains for Austria.

In the division of the Hapsburg territories some of the most fertile soil of the Monarchy went to the new States of Czechoslovakia and Poland, and to the victors in the war, Italy, Serbia (Yugoslavia), and Rumania. In the first flush of national consciousness the new and greatly enlarged States outstripped what was already the general tendency in the post-war world: to raise tariff walls to protect native industries. In some cases they deliberately tried and are still trying to create previously non-existent industries on their own territory. Plant which supplied the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is lying idle in Austria to-day because the new rulers of vast tracts of the former territory of that Monarchy are determined to build up their own "key industries." Where, ask these States, should we stand in time of war if we continued to be dependent on Austria for our metals, textiles, and leather?

HOSTILE TARIFFS.

Thus Austria, who by the Treaty of St. Germain was told as definitely as if it had been set down as a clause of the Treaty that she could no longer expect to feed herself, but would have to learn to live by her export trade, exchanging goods for the food products of her neighbours, has not been placed in a position to do so. Not only was she surrounded from the start by a ring of hostile tariffs (and for a long period forced to pay artificially high prices for essential foodstuffs owing to the export duties imposed by neighbouring countries), but she, who had formerly enjoyed a sheltered home market for her manufactures within the self-contained Hapsburg Monarchy, now found that where she could export to her former territories she was exposed to severe competition, especially from Germany. The world-phenomenon of decreased purchasing power (often mistakenly imagined by the Austrians to be mainly a local phenomenon in Central Europe) added to her difficulties.

Their best friend could not claim for the Austrians that they are a strong and self-reliant race. They have many virtues, the most important of which at the moment is their inability to nurse a grudge against former enemies, but neither vigour nor determination is an outstanding Austrian quality. In 1923, in the first feeling of relief at the restoration of a stable currency and the end of the nightmare of inflation, Austria did not trouble herself greatly about what was to be done to improve her trade balance. The League had already helped her once; England sympathized with her misfortunes and would aid her with trade credits—even to-day there is an unwise tendency in Austria to trust everything to the power of those blessed words: "foreign loans"—her currency was stable, and, to her amazement, that of Germany, the big brother, was weak. Austrians found themselves in the not unpleasant position—after all they had been through—of being called "exchange profiteers," when they lived on the fat of the land on holidays in Germany for next to nothing. The *Anschluss* (the question of the union of Austria with Germany) was relegated to the back-ground.

Then came 1924. The Austrians, as readily routed to optimism as sunk into pessimism, put the cares of the future and national trading losses behind them and began to make money in rash enterprises. The disastrous wave of speculation on the expected collapse of the French franc was followed by a financial crisis when the franc was checked in its downward course. A proportion of the foreign credits she had obtained was lost and the credit-givers, alarmed, closed their doors to Austrian applicants.

Meanwhile, Germany's worst days had passed. The Dawes plan gave her breathing space, and restored her stability. To Austria's surprise, she, who had believed herself destined to be the spoilt darling amongst Great Britain's former enemies, found the arch-enemy, Germany, getting credits which were refused to her. Austria learned the hard lesson that economics and finance have extremely little to do with sentiment and a great deal to do with trade statistics. It was when she realized this that the present *Anschluss* movement came into being.

THE POSITION TO-DAY.

All those who had on sentimental grounds maintained their desire for union with Germany found themselves reinforced by those who began to desire it on practical grounds. The proportion of those in favour of the *Anschluss* to-day is very hard to estimate, but it can safely be said that the number of those who have taken the trouble to think the thing out impartially in all its bearings, and have come to the conclusion that there is no alternative for Austria but immediate union with Germany, is very small. Manufacturers are divided, with a big majority vaguely in favour; this majority may recently have been strengthened by the prevailing idea that the break-up of the *Stinnes* trust may lessen the dangers of German predominance in Austrian industry. The opposition among the industrialists fears that the German tendency to regulate production by "cartellization" and by closing down works, making only a marginal profit for the benefit of the remainder, would be applied with particular severity in Austria.

The workers are in favour of union because, they believe that German industry could absorb Austria's unemployed, pointing to the low proportional figures of unemployment in Germany compared with their own very high proportion. They believe also that their own low wages would be raised to the German level. Some of the bureaucracy see in the *Anschluss* a hope of a career in a great State such as they were brought up to expect under the Hapsburgs; others fear that German "efficiency" would still further thin the ranks of those employed by the State, and therefore oppose the union. The Clerical party (Christian Socialists), forming the majority of the supporters of the present Government is also divided, one section fearing German Protestant influence, and another—probably the greater—believing that the party's power would be strengthened against the powerful Austrian Social-Democratic party by union with the Catholics of Southern Germany. If a plebiscite were held to-day, probably some 80 per cent. of the population of Austria would, on rather vague grounds, declare itself in favour of union with Germany.—*The Times*.



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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
 No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Liver and Biliary Disorders. Also for various other ailments. Price 1/6 per bottle. Write for full particulars to the nearest dealer in Therapion.

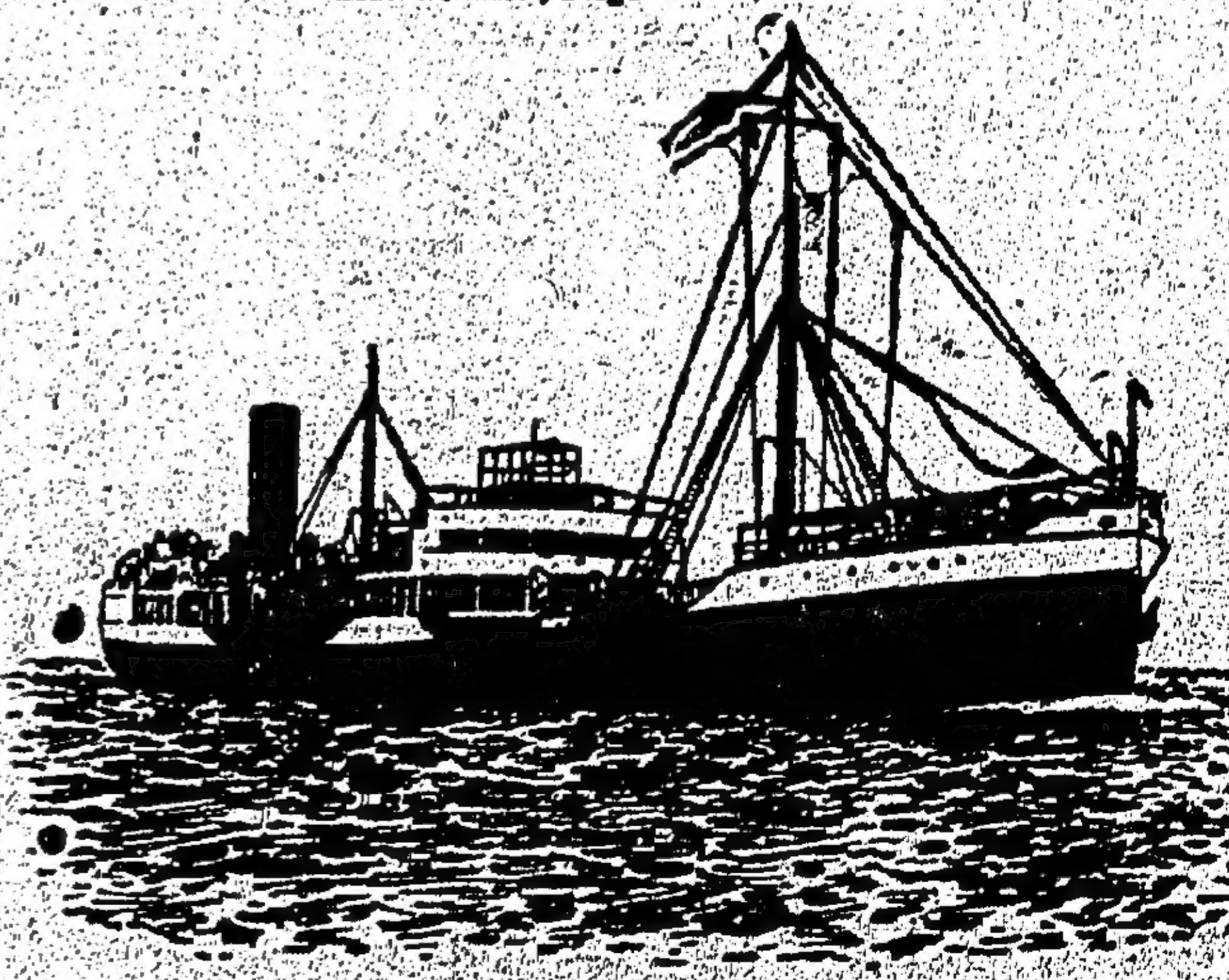
THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Office: 101, A.R.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition.

Western Union and Wireless, Boston's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

27' 0" x 55' 1" x 21' 0" 2,400 tons d.w. x 3,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCK to the order of THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in these works to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager, R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 17th.
Corintian, British str., 2,808 tons, Capt. J. Riddock, from Sourabaya, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27.
 J.C.J.L.
Kwangtung, British str., 1,373 tons, Capt. A. J. Scott, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13.—B. & S.
Mike Maru, Japanese str., 1,083 tons, Capt. Y. Masuda, from Karatsu, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B33.—M.B.K.
Samarahutu, Dutch str., 1,290 tons, Capt. H. Wyman, from Stagen and Amoy, lying at buoy No. A3.—J.C.J.L.
 September 18th.
Asia, Danish motor ship, 4,460 tons, Capt. O. Huht, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—J. Manners & Co.
Drufar, Norwegian str., 1,192 tons, Capt. O. Hangstad, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41.—Thoresen & Co.
Hasei Maru, Japanese str., 1,387 tons, Capt. K. Soh, from Kowloon, with a cargo of coal, lying at Stonecutters.—Y.E.K.
Jade, French str., 398 tons, Capt. P. B. Morganti, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C30.—Shun Cheong S.S. Co.
Soudan, British str., 4,217 tons, Capt. G. C. Randall, from Bombay, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Toskin, French str., 843 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36.—M.M.

CLEARANCES.

September 18th.
Harmonia Maru, for Hongkong.
New Mathilde, for Haiphong.
Porton, for Shanghai.
President Grant, for Shanghai.
President Pierce, for Manila.
Prosper, for Saigon.
Soudan, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Yesterday's shipping statement showed the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. to be 90, of which 50 were British.

For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, there were 12 arrivals, of which three were British, two French, one Norwegian, one Dutch, one Danish, two American, one Japanese and one Chinese. The departures totalled 12.

The sailings of coastal vessels during the week-end and next week will be as under:—China Navigation Co.: the s.s. *Kingyuan* for Hoihow and Singapore tomorrow at 10 a.m.; the s.s. *Yingchue* for Amoy and Shanghai on Tuesday at 4 p.m.; the s.s. *Kyue* for Newchwang on Tuesday at 4 p.m.; and the s.s. *Huichow* on Saturday next for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.: the s.s. *Chipping* for Tientsin on Tuesday at noon; the s.s. *Sui Sang* for Straits and Calcutta on Tuesday at 3 p.m.; and the s.s. *Kum Sang* for Kobe via Shanghai on Saturday next.

The arrivals were the s.s. *Corintian* from Sourabaya and *Pokolung* with 5,500 tons of sugar and 75 tons of spirits and wines; the s.s. *Kwangtung* from Bangkok and Hoihow with 2,000 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Malva* from London and Singapore with 47 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Porton* from Marseilles and Saigon with general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Jade* from Fort Bayard with 200 tons of general cargo and 750 pigs; the s.s. *Drufar* from Bangkok with 2,200 tons of rice; the s.s. *Samarahutu* from Stagen and Amoy with 600 tons of sugar and raisins; the s.s. *Asia* from Stettin and Singapore with 801 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *President Grant* from Manila with tobacco, rope, general cargo and mail; the s.s. *President Pierce* from San Francisco and Shanghai with a cargo of general merchandise amounting to 1,533 tons of mail; the s.s. *Mike Maru* from Karatsu with 3,600 tons of coal; and the s.s. *Lee Hui* from Haiphong and Macao with a oil entry.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

The latest changes on the China Coast are as under:—
 Mr. P. C. Hutchence, has signed off the *San Ning* as first mate.
 Mr. J. Coburn, has signed off the *Galchas* as supernumerary second engineer and has signed on the *Achilles* as third engineer.
 Mr. G. Crawford, has signed off the *Galchas* as supernumerary third engineer and has signed on the *Achilles* as third engineer.
 Mr. E. L. Merrett, of the *Kum Sang* has gone first mate of the *Tuen Sang*.
 Mr. J. Rapley, has signed off the *New Mathilde* as second engineer.
 Mr. G. A. Curtis, has signed off the *Phumpan* as first mate.
 Mr. B. G. Edwards, has signed off the *Talga* as third engineer and has gone to the *Kwangtung* as third engineer.
 Mr. J. Gardner, *Leungchee*, has gone to the *Kum Sang* as first officer.
 (Continued at foot of next Column.)

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Soudan*, on September 18th:—
 Mr. C. H. Windsor.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *President Pierce*, on September 18th:—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Agnew, Mr. W. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bettendorf and two children, Mrs. M. W. Callahan, Miss L. Cornelius, Miss K. E. Greer, Dr. M. Griffin, Mr. O. P. La Porte, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Linguist, Mr. J. S. McCormick, Mrs. E. S. Orem, Mrs. F. N. Pugsley, Miss M. Pugsley, Mrs. O. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shannon, Mr. W. M. Shoemaker, Mrs. L. R. Vall, Mr. R. J. Grundig, Mr. H. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hadden, Mrs. M. B. Mustard and two children, Mr. R. Luther, Miss H. T. Argent, Mr. L. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Chambers, Mr. J. Longa, Mr. D. A. Goodwin, Mr. M. Cruz, Dr. R. Luna, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. de Tavera, Mr. Tavera, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hodges.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Benlawers (Ben Line), due September 21st.
Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due Sept. 23rd.
Kyber (P. & O.), due to-day.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MALWA."
 ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 17th SEPT., 1925.
 FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 7th Oct., 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
 Hongkong, 17th September, 1925. [2652]

S.S. "PORTHOS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, LES, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 12 Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent to me on or before Saturday, the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

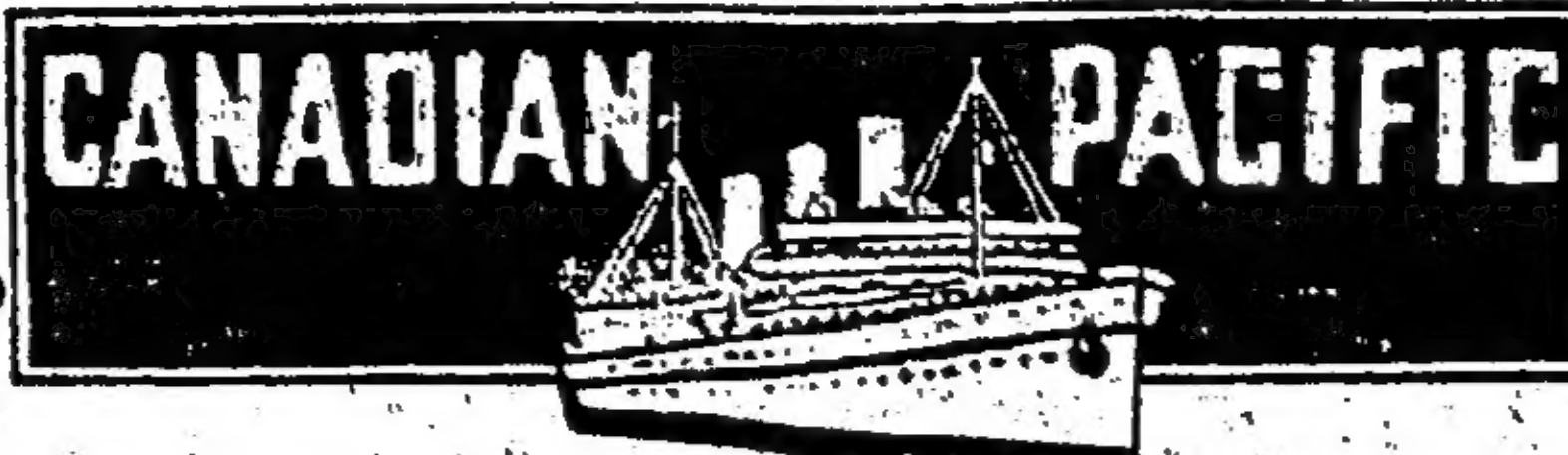
R. BODENFUSER, Agent.
 Hongkong, 17th September, 1925. [2651]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Ship "ASIA" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of Sept., 1925, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent. All broken, chipped and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash on the 24th of Sept., 1925, at 10 a.m. All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underigned before the 28th of Sept., 1925, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 17th September, 1925. [2654]

CHURCH SERVICES.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Macdonell Road, below Bowen Road Train Station. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 6.30 p.m. Reading Room open Tuesday and Friday mornings—10 to 2. [87]
 Mr. H. C. Everett, *Honam*, has gone to the *Phumpan* as first mate.
 Mr. W. Boyle, *Porton*, has gone to the *Taihouwng* as third mate.



EMPRESS EXPRESS
 QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
 Next SAILING for the PACIFIC COAST
 S.S. EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA
 FROM
 HONGKONG
 FOR
 VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER
 VIA
 SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS
 OCTOBER 2nd, 1925.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
 Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS. [15]



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
 VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
 Through passage rates to Europe via America: G\$400, G\$420, G\$440.
 SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
 YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Oct.
 MARSAILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.
 HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.
 SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
 FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 24th Oct.
 HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
 MITO MARU ... End of Oct.
 LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSAILLES.
 DURBAN MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Oct.
 SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Sept.
 ARI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Oct.
 NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
 LISBON MARU ... Monday, 12th Oct.
 BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
 AWA MARU ... Sunday, 18th Nov.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 MURORAN MARU ... Wednesday, 9th Sept.
 BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
 TOYOOKA MARU ... Monday, 28th Sept.
 NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 15th Oct.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 HAKOZAKI MARU ... Sunday, 29th Sept.
 TSUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 25th Sept.
 AWA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Friday, 25th Sept.
 DELAGOA MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Sept.
 For further information, apply to—
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2423. S. KINOSHITA, Manager. [15]



KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
 MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BATAWAN-DEAL and PENANG, on the 30th September, 1925.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried. English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$100.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Services to all destinations in the Netherlands East-Indies and Australia.

Agents—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN,

Telephone 1874.

YORK BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TIENTSIN via TUNGTAU	"CHIPSING"	Tuesday, 22nd Sept., at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Tuesday, 22nd Sept., at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Wednesday, 23rd Sept., at 9 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 26th Sept., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"TANGSANG"	Thursday, 1st Oct., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 3rd Oct., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Monday, 15th Oct., at 3 p.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE ... EVERY TEN DAYS
 SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE ... EVERY THREE DAYS
 HONGKONG—MANILA LINE ... EVERY SATURDAY From Born Fests
 HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE ... EVERY SUNDAY From Born Fests
 HONGKONG—BORN Fests LINE ... EVERY SUNDAY From Born Fests
 HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE ... EVERY FORTNIGHT
 HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE ... EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone: Central No. 515.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENSHANE"	30th Sept.	
"GLENAP"	30th "	
"CARNATHENSHIRE"	1st Oct.	
"GLENLUCE"	1st Nov.	
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	12th "	
"GLENBEG"	23rd "	

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENAMOEY"	3rd Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS

Telephone: Central No. 515 sub-ex. 22, and Central 1555. [11]

AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE

Operated for UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD by
 ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Managing Operators.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER

THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS TO

FOR SEATTLE, ETC.

SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT GRANT"	...	Sept. 18th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	...	Sept. 30th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	...	Oct. 12th, 5.00 p.m.

TO EUROPE—\$120—\$112—\$110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT MADISON"	...	Sept. 22nd, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	...	Oct. 4th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT McKinley"	...	Oct. 16th, 5.00 p.m.

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Ports; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports. Copies of this paper are on file in our Offices SEATTLE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK. For Passage and Freight Booking apply to—

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Managing Operators.
 Telephone: Central 2477, 2478 & 2479. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building. [20]

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular Freight Service for

BARCELONA, VALENCIA, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and Other

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

M.V. "NANKING" ... WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT 10th October

Subject to change without Notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

GILMAN & CO. LTD.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "SCHLESSEN"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG

and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

notified that their Cargo is being landed at

their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,

Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the

22nd Sept. will be subject to Rent and

Landing Charges. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in

any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the

Godown for examination by the Consignees and

the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson

& Ash, at 10 a.m., on 21st inst., 1925. Goods

have left the Godown and all Claims must be

presented within Two Weeks of the Steamer's

arrival here, after which date they will not be

recognized. Consignees are requested to surrender their

Bills of Lading to the Underigned for

counter-signature. MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
 Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
 Hongkong, 18th September, 1925. [2648]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL

REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 18th.

Day	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
-----	-----------	-----------	-----------

Barometer	29.77	29.54	29.63
Temperature	83	76	83
Humidity	83	85	83
Wind Direction	ESE	Calin	E
Force	2	0	4
Weather	B	O	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.48

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th ... 83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 74

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

NUMBER	ADDRESS	FROM
4782/8th	Charles Myers, care American Consulate	Bangkok

POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Postage stamps should be affixed in the right-hand top corner of the address side of all postal articles.

The public are advised that correspondence intended for Canton will, if superscribed "By Train," be transmitted in the mail closed at 1.15 a.m. daily and forwarded by the 9.15 train from Kowloon.

The Radio Office has reverted to its normal working hours, viz.:
G.P.O. Counter ... 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Radio Office, 3rd floor, G.P.O. Building ... 5 p.m. to 8 a.m.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Days
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only)	Station	19th Sept.
London, 15th Aug.		
Shanghai and Japan	Station	19th Sept.
Port Said, Suez, India, Mauritius, Straits		
E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via	Station	21st Sept.
Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th Oct.		
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & SHANGHAI	Station	21st Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Days
Canton (correspondence specially super-scribed "By Train" only)	Train	Saturday, 19th.
Shanghai and Japan	Station	19th Sept.
Port Said, Suez, India, Mauritius, Straits	Station	19th Sept.
E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via	Station	19th Sept.
Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th Oct.		
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & SHANGHAI	Station	21st Sept.
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only)	Station	19th Sept.
London, 15th Aug.		
Shanghai and Japan	Station	19th Sept.
Port Said, Suez, India, Mauritius, Straits	Station	19th Sept.
E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via	Station	19th Sept.
Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th Oct.		
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & SHANGHAI	Station	21st Sept.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

September 18th, 1925.

LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/4
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/4 13/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	3/5
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	4/5 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	4/5 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ...	2/5 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1,230
Credit, 4 months' sight ...	1,300
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	58 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight ...	60 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	168
Bank Bills, on demand ...	158
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	158
Bank Bills, on demand ...	158
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	142
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	116 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand ...	102 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	102 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ...	142 1/2
ON HANKOW.—On demand ...	nom.
ON HONGKONG.—On demand ...	nom.
ON BARCELONA.—On demand ...	nom.
Government, Bank's Buying rate ...	\$3.13
Gold Loan 100 fine per tal ...	\$2.11/16
BAR SILVER, per oz. ...	\$2.11/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital ...	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds ...	\$4,500,000
Sterling ...	\$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	\$30,000,000

Directors: Mr. M. Yee, Esq., Chairman.
Mr. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Mr. M. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
Mr. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
Mr. A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Fimmer, Esq.
Mr. M. P. H. Ho, Esq., T. G. Weill, Esq.

Chief Manager: A. H. BAKER, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods. Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1925.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Small sums may be deposited on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
A. H. B. BAKER, Esq., Manager.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1925.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE
GERANCE
DE LA BANQUE
INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(Incorporated in France).
5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:
Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.
Capital ... Frs. 10,000,000
Reserves ... Frs. 10,750,000
Working fund provided by
THE BANKING CORPORATION OF CHINA:
Fr. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de
Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.
Every description of Banking and Exchange
Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1924.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by "Presidential
Mandate of the Republic of China on
the 12th of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$18,778,400.00
Reserve Funds ... \$2,221,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road
Central. Branches and Sub-branches all
over China, and Correspondents in Europe,
America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial
and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York BANKERS: The Irving National
Bank, The Equitable Trust Co., New York

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business
transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
TEUYEE FEEI
Manager.
Hongkong, September 18th, 1925.

Those quick to appreciate
real quality are quick to
appreciate

THE
THREE CASTLES
CIGARETTES

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ...	£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£1,200,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
and
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon,
Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai,
Bombay, Hankow, New York, Simla,
Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Singapore,
Colombo, Kanchi, Port Louis, Sourabaya,
Delhi, Keta Bharu (Malacca).

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts
to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances
and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be
ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1925.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
PARIS.

Head Office: 99 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, 8.

Subscribed Capital ...	Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	Fr. 65,400,000.00
Reserve Fund ...	Fr. 58,987,358.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon,
Batavia, Shanghai, Singapore,
Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,
Canton, Yunnan, Tientsin,
Hankow, Peking, Yunnan,
Hankow, Peking, Yunnan.

BRANCHES:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais,
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas,
Credit Industriel et Commercial,
Societe Generale.
In London: The National Provincial
and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Credit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan and Co.
French-American Banking Corporation,
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange
Business transacted.

A. LEROY
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN,
LIMITED.

(TAIWAN CHINESE).
Incorporated by Special Imperial
Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ...	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund ...	Yen 12,980,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
Japan—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,
Formosa—Tainan, Keelung, Keelung,
Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Shimonoseki,
Taichung, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui,
Tokyo, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow,
Swatow, Canton,
Others—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore,
Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia,
Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND
PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial
Centres in the European Continent,
Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-
China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java,
and Dutch India, Australia, America,
Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and
Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted
on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO,
Manager,
Hankow Branch,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1925.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 53,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
Batavia, Karachi, Sourabaya,
Bombay, Kobe, Rangoon,
Buenos Ayres, London, San Francisco,
Calcutta, Lyons, Seattle,
Canton, Los Angeles, Shanghai,
Oshangshan, Manila, Singapore,
Dairen (Dairen), Nagasaki, Yokohama,
Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokohama,
(Makino), Newchwang, Sydney,
Hankow, Osaka, Tientsin,
Hankow, New York, Tokyo,
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,
Hankow, Rio de Janeiro, Vladivostok,
Kai Yuen, Japan.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates
to be obtained on application.

O. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1925.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY,
BANK.

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1894.

Authorized Capital ...	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	60,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	20,536,861
Special Reserve ...	22,966,000

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM

Eastern Head Office: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bandoeng,
Bandoeng, Calcutta, Cherbon, Djember,
Djember, The Hague, Kobe, Kori,
Rangoon, Medan, Padang,
Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang,
Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam,
Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore,
Sourabaya, Sourabaya (Solo), Tientsin,
Tientsin and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL
TRADING BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
M. J. HERSCHELE,
Agent.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
Established 1912.

Authorized Capital ...	£1,200,000
Paid Up Capital ...	£1,078,520
Silver Reserve Fund ...	£700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Bank-
ing business transacted.
Interest allowed on
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
2 1/2 per cent. on daily credit balances
over \$100.

SAVINGS
4 1/2 per cent.
Deposits
for 12 months 5 1/2 per cent.
for 6 " 4 1/2 " "
for 3 " 3 1/2 " "
on demand 2 1/2 " "

BANKERS:
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok
and New York.
London Bankers:
The Lloyd's Bank, Limited.
LOOK POONG SHAN
Chief Manager.

THE
BLUE FUNNEL
LINE

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"EUMAEUS" 21st Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"HELEUS" 6th Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"HECTOR" 21st Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"MEDON" 8th Oct. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"JASON" 20th Oct. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"AJAX" 1st Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).
"ACHILLES" 25th Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PROTEUS" 10th Oct. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"TEUCER" 25th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"EURYLOCHUS" 15th Oct. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HARPEDON" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLOS" 18th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTHON" 18th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HARPEDON" 7th April. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially
reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—
Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.

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